

## EIGHTEEN DEAD

And Ten More Will Die as Result of Accident.

## AN APPALLING DISASTER

To a Crowded Trolley Car—Struck by a Passenger Train and Hurled into the Air—Distressing Scenes at the Wreck. The Dead Were Horribly Mangled and Some of Them Could not be Identified.

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 5.—An appalling disaster occurred in this city shortly before 8 o'clock to-night. Shortly before 8 o'clock a trolley car of the Troy City railroad company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware & Hudson railroad at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge which connects this city with Lansingburgh, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air. Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburgh were crowded with passengers returning from a Labor Day picnic at Rensselaer Park, a pleasure resort near Troy. It came over the bridge about 7:30 o'clock laden with a merry party of people fresh from the enjoyment of the day. The crossing where the accident occurred is entered at a grade. Four tracks of the Delaware & Hudson road, which runs north and south at that point, cross the two tracks of the trolley road. It was the hour when the night boat special, a train which runs south and connects with the New York city boat at Albany, was due to pass that point.

The tracks of the street car line run at a grade from the bridge to the point where the disaster took place. In consequence of this fact and of the frequent passage of trains, it has been the rule for each motor car conductor to stop his car and go forward to observe the railroad tracks and signal his car to proceed if no trains were in sight. It cannot be ascertained whether that rule was complied with on this occasion, for all events prior to the crash are forgotten by those who were involved.

### Hurled Into the Air.

The motor car was struck directly in the center by the engine of the train, which was going at a high rate of speed. The accident came without the slightest warning. The car was upon the tracks before the train loomed in sight and no power on earth could have saved it. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he reached the track, and opened his controller, but in vain. With a crash that was heard for blocks the engine struck into the lighter vehicle. The effect was horrible. The motor car parted into two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity, for the car was crowded to overflowing, was torn and car met with the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree and every human being in that section of the car was killed.

The scene was horrible. Bodies had been hurled into the air and their headless and limbless trunks were found, in some cases fifty feet from the crossing. The pilot of the engine was smashed and amid its wreckage were the maimed corpses of two women. The passengers of the train suffered no injury in addition to a violent shock.

The majority of the passengers of the trolley were young people. They included many women.

Within ten minutes after the collision fully one-half of the population of the city were surging about the vicinity in an endeavor to ascertain if relatives were among the unfortunate.

The injured were taken to the city hospital and to the Continental mill, the former not having sufficient ambulance service to care for them all.

### Horror of the Disaster.

The corpses were placed in boxes and taken to a neighboring mill shed. Many of them were unrecognizable. The crash was frightful in its results. Headless women with gay summer dresses bathed in their own and the blood of others; limbs without trunks or any means of identifying to whom they belonged; women's and men's heads with crushed and distorted features; bodies crushed and flattened, these sights constituted a spectacle most horrible to behold.

The train of the Delaware & Hudson road, immediately after the accident proceeded to Troy. The engineer stated that he did not see the car until he was upon it. He tried to prevent his train from striking the car, but his efforts were fruitless. His train was going at a very high rate of speed at the time.

He was some minutes late and was trying to make up lost time. In consequence of the caution taken by the trolley road to ascertain if the tracks were clear at this crossing, the engineers of trains have always felt safe in running by at a high rate of speed. The engineer says that the first he knew that the car was coming was when it hove in sight at the corner of the street at which the crossing is situated. He was but a short distance from the car at the time. It was utterly impossible for him to bring his train to a standstill. He thinks that the motorman, when he saw the train was upon him, tried to get beyond the danger line. The grade of this crossing and the speed at which his car was going also made it impossible for him to stop before he reached the Delaware & Hudson tracks. It was the front end of his car that caught the crash and he was killed outright.

### The following bodies were identified

up to 1 o'clock: Archie Campeaux, of Cohoes; James Temple, Lansingburgh; Edward Barney, Cohoes; Mrs. John Craven, Cohoes; Miss Kittie Craven, Cohoes; Joseph Sense, Cohoes; Nellie Sweet, fifteen years, old, Cohoes Mrs. E. McElroy, Cohoes.

The injured: Isaac Shaw, of Cohoes, skull fractured; George Ankers, of Cohoes, injured internally; John W. Suht-cliff, of Cohoes, head cut and face broken; Miss Lizzie McElroy, of Cohoes, leg broken; Mrs. Lisensness, of Cohoes, collar bone fractured and several ribs broken. She had a baby in her arms. It was crushed and will die. Emma Devashie, of Cohoes, skull crushed. Mrs. James Temple, Lansingburgh, jaw fractured and injured internally; Mrs. Ira Dewey, of Cohoes, head crushed.

### A BIG VICTORY

For the Carnegie Iron Company Against the Cambria Works.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.—The Carnegie company secured another big victory over its competitors in the United States court here to-day. The Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, must cease to operate its Bessemer steel process.

The court says it infringes upon the Carnegie patent and that the process in vogue at Homestead and Braddock is the distinct and very valuable holding of the Pittsburgh firm. Judge Joseph Burdington, who decided the case, handed down one of the most exhaustive opinions ever written, the court noting that it thought a full review necessary in the decision of so important a matter.

The paper shows a careful study and research into the history of the Bessemer process and the improvements made upon it, and as a whole would be an intensely interesting document for the manufacturing world. It is of especial interest to Pittsburghers because they are all interested in the manufacture of this particular process.

### G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Cincinnati Brilliantly Decorated in Honor of the Veterans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The opening day of the thirty-second annual encampment of the G. A. R. surpassed expectations in the attendance and in the successful progress of events on the programme of the first day. During the Labor day parade and other parades in escorting prominent arrivals from the depots to the hotels, the city presented an unusually brilliant appearance with its elaborate decorations which are displayed everywhere. To-night the illuminations are in full blast everywhere from the triumphal arches in the public places and at street intersections. Excursionists have been arriving by the thousands for the past two days, and with the arrival to-day of Commander-in-Chief Gobin and staff; Rear Admiral Kelly and his staff; Mrs. S. J. Martin, president of the W. R. C.; Mrs. Flora M. Dwyer, president of the Ladies of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Jennie Laird, president of the Ladies' Naval Association; and their respective staffs of ladies, of Col. A. D. Shaw, of New York; of Col. J. A. Sexton, of Chicago, and of Col. I. F. Mack, of Sandusky, and their respective followers in the contest for the election of commander-in-chief, and others, the national encampment of 1898 was in full blast on the first day. The large music hall was filled to its limit as the musical camps to-night, while receptions and reunions were going on at other places all over the city. There will be big campfires at music hall and camp Bherman every night this week, and smaller gatherings at other points.

There is a notable absence of the old commanders, but they have passed away. Many of the comrades refer to the serious illness of Gen. Buell, who is now considered the ranking survivor of the civilian conflict.

### Naval Veterans Kick.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The national association of naval veterans threatens to withdraw from the reunions of the week. When the visiting naval veterans were escorted to Horticultural Hall, in the exposition building to-day they rebelled against the arrangements. They acknowledged that the costs and everything were better than usual on such occasions, but they wanted quarters in a hotel, and nowhere else. They have had boats at other places notably Buffalo, Louisville, Detroit and Pittsburgh, and claim they were promised a boat here. Commodore William E. Atkins, who is in charge of the local naval arrangements, has had no opposition for admiral of the association to succeed Kelly, and he at noon to-day announced his withdrawal from the contest, although he had more than enough endorsements to elect him. The indignation centered against Atkins, and he is not responsible for the situation. He did all he could to charter a steamboat, but the demand was such on the river at this time, that the citizens' committee could not get a boat for the naval veterans. The naval veterans threaten to declare their parade for to-morrow off and not to participate further in any way this week unless they are furnished a boat.

### A Dandy Street Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—A special from Meridian, Miss., says: The most desperate street duel in the history of Meridian occurred this morning, between Jim Finner, a notorious negro, and Aleck Webb, his son-in-law. Both emptied two revolvers. Webb retreated into a jewelry store followed by Finner, still shooting. The daughter of Finner attempted to tell the officers who went in to arrest the men. A 20-bullet passed between Webb and his daughter and Finner and Webb was shot three times. He will die. Finner was shot three times before he was killed by a citizen. Webb three months ago was shot by Finner, who waylaid him, and this morning ended the tragedy. Webb married Finner's daughter, and had blood since existed.

### Camp Winkoff All Right.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Alger to-day received the following:

### CAMP WINKOFF.

Montauk Point, Sept. 5. Secretary of War, Washington: I have made a thorough inspection of the camp to-day. The main laundry for hospital in full operation; water works are again working satisfactorily; the health of the troops improving; visit of the President was very beneficial. (Signed) WHEELER, Commanding.

## THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

General Zurlinden Accepts the Ministry of War.

## WILL LOOK OVER THE CASE

Before Discussing the Captain's Guilt or Innocence Before the Cabinet—The Temper of the French Government Officials is Against Dreyfus—The Appeal of Madame Dreyfus for the Reopening of her Husband's Case.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, has accepted the ministry of war in succession to M. Cavalaiguo, resigned. General Zurlinden was a member of the Ribot cabinet which went out of office October 20, 1895.

General Zurlinden's decision to accept the war portfolio was communicated to President Faure.

After long conferences with the minister of the interior, M. Brisson, and the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, M. Zurlinden was interviewed by a newspaper representative. The minister of justice, the general said, asked for the Dreyfus dossier. When these were given him, he added, he would study the documents carefully and inform himself thoroughly regarding the case before discussing it with the cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Interviews with the premier, M. Henri Brisson, and the late minister of war, M. Godfrey Cavalaiguo, on the subject of the political situation in France as it has been affected by the recent developments in the Dreyfus case, are printed to-day in the Echo de Paris. M. Brisson is reported as having said that all the members of the ministry are convinced of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus but that the government must consider the change that has come over public opinion since the suicide last week of Lieutenant Colonel Henry. M. Brisson expressed the view that it is the duty of the government to end the excitement which is paralyzing the business interests of Paris and of the country.

M. Cavalaiguo in the course of the interview printed in the Echo de Paris, said it would be a serious mistake if not an extreme act of folly on the part of the government to persist in its present course and that he was not willing to participate in such a policy. "You will see," said M. Cavalaiguo, "in what a condition the country will be after a new trial."

The newspapers of Paris point out that M. Cavalaiguo's resignation of the war portfolio has produced a painful impression in political circles, which, while recognizing the fact that the innocence of Captain Dreyfus has not yet been disproved, take the ground that a new trial of the charges against the prisoner of Devil's Island has become necessary.

It is said in some generally well informed quarters that the premier, M. Brisson, will assume the war portfolio, relinquishing that of the interior, which he holds in addition to the presidency of the council, to M. Vallee. In another equally well informed circle it is said that General Zurlinden, who was a member of the Ribot cabinet, has accepted the ministry of war.

When the cabinet to-day met, the minister of justice, M. Ferdinand Sarrien, informed his colleagues of the receipt of Madame Dreyfus' request for a revision of the verdict against her husband. M. Sarrien promised to give a statement of the result of his examination into the matter at a meeting of the cabinet to be convened after the minister of war shall have been appointed.

The premier explained the reasons actuating General Sausseier and Zurlinden in declining the office of minister of war. He was now awaiting, he said, the decision of other generals to whom he had offered the portfolio.

### MRS. DREYFUS' DEMAND

To the Minister of Justice for a Revision of Her Husband's Trial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: Following is the text of Mme. Dreyfus' demand to the minister of justice for a revision of her husband's trial:

"I had the honor in the month of July to place before you a request in which I asked you to exercise the right conferred upon you by law and which is conferred upon nobody else, to transmit to the court for revision the judgment rendered against my unfortunate husband, in violation of article 101 of the military code.

"I have the honor now, Monsieur le Ministre, again to address you a second time appealing to you, because the law which governs such a revision does not permit me directly and by my own agency to invoke justice. You and you alone have the right to effect a revision of a judgment bringing with it condemnation, on the ground of the discovery of new facts, tending to establish the innocence of the condemned man, quite distinctly and without reference to or assistance from all the revelations of many months past which have thrown so much light upon the judicial error of 1894 and which have caused such profound emotion and excitement throughout the country.

"It is not possible for you, above all others, should not be struck by the following facts: First, there is the examination of the Bordereau, which was made in the trial of January of this year. The result of this examination was not communicated to my counsel, the council of war refusing them access to it. But I have certain information that the conclusions drawn from this

examination were not the same as at the examination of 1894.

"There is also, following this exposure, a confession made by one of the principal accusers and witnesses against my husband in his trial in which he admits that he forged a document that the minister of war, in his speech to the chamber on July 7, last, declared to be proof positive of the guilt of my husband, though it was written long after his condemnation.

"This proof therefore crumbles to pieces and destroys the value of the depositions which convinced the judges in 1894, since this part is a witness of the culpability of my husband has been convicted of the crime of forgery under circumstances of which you are fully aware.

"But Monsieur le Ministre, as I have just told you, in the case of a revision instituted by law for judicial errors, the right to demand such revision belongs neither to the innocent man who has been unjustly condemned, nor to his wife, nor to his children; this right belongs to you alone. I now, therefore, Monsieur le Ministre, beseech you, to use without delay the rights which are conferred upon you by law which are only conferred upon you both for the annulment and revision of a verdict which was neither just nor legal.

"I beseech you to hear the voice now almost unanimous, of public opinion and to put an end to the sufferings of an innocent man, who has always been a loyal soldier and who has not ceased, even amid the tortures of an unmerited punishment, to declare his love for the fatherland and his faith in justice being done him.

"I beg you will receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

"LUCIE ALFRED DREYFUS."

### GEN. BROOKE'S PROGRESS

Through Porto Rico—Received with the Greatest Courtesy.

SAN JUAN De PORTO RICO, Sept. 5.—Major General John R. Brooke, his staff and escort, have completed two-thirds of their journey across the island towards this city. The march has been like a march through a friendly territory. On Saturday General Brooke stopped at Cayey. Yesterday he reached Caguas, twenty miles from here. This afternoon he enters Rio Piedras, one of the aristocratic suburbs of San Juan, where he will establish his headquarters.

General Brooke has accepted the hospitality of Captain General Macias, who graciously offered him the use of his private residence at Rio Piedras.

The column, though small, is imposing and is making a deep impression. The natives, who had news of the coming of the Americans, lined the roads, their faces showing their pleasure, although there was no demonstration.

At intervals along the way the Spanish soldiers of the Guardia Civil presented arms as our troops passed.

At Cayey and Caguas, the Spanish commanders received General Brooke in marked courtesy and the Alcaldes paid official visits, extending welcomes to their towns.

At Caguas, where a thousand Spanish regulars are stationed under the command of Colonel Rodriguez, the ceremony was pretentious. The Spanish buglers gave the flourishes in honor of a major general upon our arrival. Houses had been set apart for the accommodation of General Brooke and his staff.

The infantry and cavalry companies camped in the outskirts of the town and were visited by the Spanish soldiers. There was no display whatever of ill feeling. Spaniards and Americans mingled freely, fraternizing and exchanging buttons as souvenirs. Already many of the American soldiers are buttonless.

Spanish flags flew at Cayey and Caguas, but as guests in an enemy's country we showed no colors save the cavalry guidon.

General Brooke will have arrived here in advance of the other American commissioners, who are expected on Wednesday by the Seneca.

The session of the military commission, it is understood, will be held in the palace here.

### SPANISH DEPUTIES ASSEMBLED.

The Senator from Porto Rico Refuses to Attend the Meeting.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The chambers assembled here to-day. Thus far only routine business has been transacted.

At the opening of the senate the secretary read a letter from Senator Rodriguez, senator from Porto Rico, refusing to obey the summons to attend.

The premier, General Sagasta, arrayed in the insignia of his office, ascended the tribune and read a decree authorizing the government to present to the chamber a draft of a law empowering the ministers to renounce sovereignty over the colonies in conformity with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries between Spain and the United States. The discussion of the decree, and despite the protests of some senators ordered that the galleries be cleared, which was done, amid loud murmurs of disapproval.

### Shafter Improved in Health.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—General Shafter came out of the detention camp to-day. He is somewhat improved in health. He said that Camp Wikoff would be continued for some time, and that although many of the troops here were to be sent away, the camp would be fitted up with barracks for the accommodation of men in inclement weather. Dispatches were received from the war department to-day by General Wheeler that 400 recruits were to be sent from southern points to join the Fifth army corps at Montauk.

General Wheeler has resumed command of the cavalry, and General Young will perform executive duties about the camp. General Wheeler is now in full command of Camp Wikoff.

### Cervera Goes to Norfolk.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 5.—Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish navy, accompanied by Lieut. Cervera, his son, left here this morning for Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the prisoners now confined at Portsmouth, N. H., who were captured in the naval fight off Santiago. Admiral Cervera and his son were driven to the railway station in Admiral McNair's carriage.

## BRITISH VICTORY

Over the Dervish Forces—The Khalifa has Fled

## AND KHARTOUM OCCUPIED

By Anglo-Egyptian Troops—Imposing Services Celebrated in the Capital of Mahdism in Honor of General Gordon. The Charge of the Twenty-First Lancers—They were Outnumbered Four to One but Fought Their Way Out.

CAIRO, Sept. 5.—Advices from Omdurman say that the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry, which went in pursuit of Khalifa Abdullah, after the fall of Omdurman, abandoned the pursuit about thirty miles beyond the city. The horses were completely exhausted, having been ridden forty-eight hours, during fifteen of which they had been engaged in fighting.

The Khalifa has gone to Kordofan, to the southwest of Omdurman. General Kitchener has organized Arab camel squads to follow him.

Yesterday the British and Egyptian forces with the sirdar, participated in an imposing service in memory of General Gordon.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The war office received this evening the following dispatch, dated at Omdurman yesterday from the sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener:

"This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the saraya (the palace), in Khartoum.

"All the British wounded have left for Abadia, in barges towed by steamers. I saw them before leaving. They were all doing well, and were comfortable.

"The cavalry sent in pursuit of the Khalifa were compelled to abandon the attempt, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, but I have ordered camel squads to continue the pursuit."

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Omdurman relate that newspaper correspondent Howard, who was afterwards killed, rode in the gallant charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. These troops were scouting when they saw in the bush between 600 and 700 dervishes. The Lancers charged the enemy, and suddenly found themselves face to face with 2,000 swordsmen, being thus outnumbered at least four to one. The dervishes were hidden from view in a hollow. The Lancers charged through them, reformed and charged back to recover their wounded, who were being savagely slaughtered.

The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as two, while thirteen were wounded. Of the men thirty-three were killed and ninety-nine were wounded. The loss sustained by the Egyptians was: Officers: one killed; eight wounded; men, killed, 20; wounded, 231.

Col. Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, and correspondent of the London Times, was severely wounded, a bullet having struck him in the left shoulder.

### BEST INVESTMENT

In Stocks is in the Cleveland Lorain and Wheeling Preferred—Earnings Show up Splendidly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The investing public evidently are turning their attention to the lower priced stocks which promise good dividend returns. The gigantic steel and iron consolidation now taking place has brought prominently before investors the great value of the soft coal roads, particularly the preferred stock of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, which will shortly be placed on a 4 per cent dividend basis, as the earnings of the road show up splendidly.

It is reported that the Flower interests are heavy buyers and are seeking control of the road to consolidate it with their Federal steel company.

### St Joseph Hurricane Swept.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 5.—A hurricane swept over St. Joseph at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Rain and hail accompanied the wind. Residences were unroofed, stacks and barns were torn down and many buildings were utterly demolished. The St. Joseph rolling mills were wrecked, damage \$10,000; Carey's saloon, five other houses and a field full of tents in the packing house district were scattered to the winds. Many families were rendered homeless. The monetary loss is placed at \$150,000.

### Labor Day at Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Labor Day was generally observed by the closing of banks, factories and all kinds of contract work, the stores closing at noon. At three o'clock the trade display took place, which was a monster affair. Every branch was well represented, and with the Greater Fairmont band in the lead, with the Farmington, Watson and other bands interspersed, it was a notable turn-out. The streets were packed with people, who appreciated the efforts of those in charge.

### Jaudenes Tells the Truth.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—General Jaudenes, ad interim governor of the Philippines, replying to the government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago, reports that to assure the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a permanent army of 60,000 men, a fleet and endless quantities of materials.

### Queen of Denmark's Condition.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—Queen Louise passed a restless night, but this morning is reported as being somewhat better. Although her majesty has long suffered from a difficulty in breathing, she kept up her daily drive until very recently.

## ALGER-MILES CONTROVERSY

Miles Planned the Movements of Shafter's Army, but they were Mistakenly Ignored After Shafter Left Tampa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—The Star this afternoon prints the following from its special war correspondent, Mr. W. J. Whelpley, touching on the Alger-Miles controversy:

"The statement made semi-officially from Washington that Major General Miles was not in command of the Santiago expedition up to the time it left Tampa is not borne out by the official records of the war department. These records prove that Miles not only conducted the preliminaries with General Garcia, but was then recognized by the war department as general commanding even General Shafter's army.

"The details of General Shafter's actual equipment and method of movement were naturally left to Shafter, but a general plan was devised by General Miles, and directions were issued to General Shafter by him which, after leaving Tampa, the latter entirely ignored. General Shafter left Tampa with the full knowledge that he was subject to orders from General Miles, and up to that time the war department recognized this state of affairs, which is provided for in the federal statutes organizing the army of the United States.

"The above is shown, according to the Star, by three letters. The first of these telegrams is from General Miles to General Garcia, and follows:

"Headquarters of the Army,

"In the Field,

"Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

To Lieutenant General Garcia, Cuban Army:

"Dear General:—I am very glad to have received your officers, General Enrique Collazo and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns to-night with our best wishes for your success.

"It would be a very great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and communicate any information, by signals which Colonel Hernandez will explain to you, either to our navy or to our army on its arrival, which I hope will be before many days.

"It could also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, threatening or attacking them at all points and preventing by any means possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While that is being done, and before the arrival of our army, if you can seize and hold any commanding position to the east or west of Santiago, or both, which would be advantageous for the use of our artillery, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us.

With great respect and best wishes, I remain, very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES,

"Commanding U. S. Army.

The second dispatch is Garcia's reply, showing the Star asserts, an understanding with General Miles as to a plan of campaign. It follows:

"Mole St. Nicholas, June 9, 1898,

Via Washington, D. C.

"To General Miles, Headquarters of the Army, Tampa, Fla.

"Garcia's reply on June 6 to your letter of June 2:

"Will take measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of force will require some time. Roads bad and Cubans scattered. Will march without delay. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced entrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish force approximate 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo; 3,000 militia. Will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

The above given to me by Admiral Sampson to forward to you, ALLEN,

(Signed) Lieutenant Colonel.

The third dispatch is from the war department at Washington, and reads:

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.

Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.

The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to secretary of navy repeated for your information:

Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti.

General Miles' letter received through Colonel Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders, and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banepost, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to disembark the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced entrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires.

(Approximate) 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans.

(Signed) J. C. GILMORE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Chaplain McIntyre to be Court-martialed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Ever since the reports of the sensational utterances of Naval Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre reached the navy department, the officials have been making a quiet inquiry into the accuracy of the newspaper publication. The chaplain who was attached to the Oregon, was on board when the battle of July 3 was fought was accredited with some savage criticism of Admiral Sampson, Captain Evans and various other of the officers of the American fleet, insisting that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone belonged the victory achieved over the Spanish squadron. He was particularly severe on Captain Rowley D. Evans, whom he charged with cowardice. Apparently the navy department has now satisfied itself that the chaplain really uttered the language ascribed to him, for it has ordered his trial by court martial on charges to the prejudice, good order, discipline and unbecoming an officer. The chaplain is now on leave of absence in Denver.

### Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Cevic, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Arrived: City of Rome, Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Carinthia, Boston; Umbria, New York; Cufic, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Belgenland, Philadelphia.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, thunder storms; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, thunder storms; fresh variable winds.

### Local Temperature.